item in Hindustan Times dated 14-3-94 where the Pakistani PM threatened to raise the Kashmir issue over and over again in international fora. During the 50th. session of the UN Human Rights Commission, Pakistan had tabled a resolution on alleged human rights violations in J&K which calfed for a fact-finding mission to be sent to J&K. However, as a result of intense lobbying by India, Pakistan was isolated and following an appeal by Iran and several other countries, Pakistan withdraw the proposed resolution. Iranian appeal to Pakistan to withdraw the resolution also referred to facilitation of a visit by envoys from Islamic countries by India to J&K.

Pakistan's withdrawal of the resolution was voluntary and unconditional. The Iranian statement was made unilaterally and is not binding on India.

The Government of India is vigilant on all steps being taken by Pakistan to internationalise the Kashmir issue and to thwart any media war being unleashed' by Pakistan. Prior to and during the UN Commission on Human Rights Session, India had repeatedly drawn the International Community's attention to the true facts regarding the situation in J&K and Pakistan's interference in India's internal affairs by aiding and abetting terrorism in India. Pakistan's isolation at the 50th UN Human Rights Commission Session is a vindication of our efforts to thwart any Pakistani effort to internationalise J&K issue.

Dialogue with Pakistan in Kashmir issue

4639. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has agreed to have a dialogue with India on Kashmir issue ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any date has been fixed to hold meetings between both the countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b) On 21 March, 1994 Government reiterarsted to the Government of Pakistan its readiness to resolve all outstanding issues, including differences relating to J&K, peacefully and through bilateral negotiations within the framework of the Simla Agreement. Accordingly, Government have proposed that the Eighth round of Foreign Secretary level talks be resumed either in New Delhi or Islamabad. Pakistan has not yet conveyed its response to this proposal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं की आपूर्ति

4640. **मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ भीम अफजल :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों को भेजे जाने के लिए समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं की प्रतियां खरीदती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो उन समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या-क्या हैं और प्रत्येक की कितनी-कितनी प्रतियां खरीदी जा रही हैं और उस पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की जा रही है तथा उनके भेजे जाने के संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर "हां" में हो तो इन समाचार पत्रों का चयन कौन करता है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० एल० भाटिया) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) समाचार पत्रों/पत्रिकाओं के नाम, प्रत्येक की कितनी प्रतियां खरीदी जाती रही हैं और इन पर होने वाला व्यय तथा उनके वितरण का ब्यौरा विवरण I और II में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए) ।

(ग) जहां तक दैनिक नवां जमाना (पंजाबी) तथा संडे मेल (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी) का संबंध है इनका चयन विदेश मंत्रालय का विदेश प्रचार-प्रभाग करता है। हिन्दी पत्रिकाएं/जनरल संबंधित मिशनों की विशिष्ट मांग पर भेजे जाते हैं।

विवरण-I

I समाचार पत्र का नाम

(क) दैनिक नवां जमाना (पंजाबी) साप्ताहिक संस्करण

(ख) संडे मेल (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी)-रविवारीय संस्करण

प्रतियों की संख्या

1. दैनिक नवां जमाना-400 प्रतियां प्रति सप्ताह।

2. संडे मेल (अंग्रेजी और हिंदी)-138 प्रतियां प्रति सप्ताह।

II वितरण

1. नवां जमाना (पंजाबी) : नीचे लिखे मिशनों को :-

आबूधाबी, अम्मान, एथेंस, हरीन, बैंकाक, बर्न, बॉन, ब्यूनस आएरस, कारकस, कोपनहैगेन, द हेग, हांगकांग, इस्लामाबाद, जद्दाह, काबुल (अब बंद है), कम्पाला, कुआलालम्पुर, लदन, लुसाका, मनीला, मास्को, नैरोबी, सी०जी० आई० न्यूयार्क, ब्रोसलों, पेरिस, सान फ्रांसिस्को, सिंगापुर, स्टाकहोम, टोक्यो, टोरन्टो, सिंगापोर, वेनकूवेर, और वाशिंगटन।

2. संडे मेल : जोहन्स बर्ग, बूनी तथा हाल ही में खुले अन्य मिशनों को छोड कर शेष सभी मिशनों को।

होने वाला व्यय

1. नवां जमाना : 4,800 - रु० प्रति माह

2. संडे मेल : 40.186 रु० प्रति वर्ष

विवरण—II

हिन्दी पत्रिकाएं

मिशन का नाम	पत्रिका का नाम	प्रतियां	राशि (प्रति वर्ष)
1	2	3	4
लंदन	1. धर्म युग	10	
	2. इंडिया टूडे	10	6,000 रु० लगभग
	3. कादम्बिनी	10	
पारामारिबो	1. इंडिया टूडे	15	
	2. मुक्ता	15	
	3. सरिता	15	
	4. कादंम्बिनी	15	24,000 रु० लगभग
	5. माया	15	
	6. नंदन	15	
	7. सर्वोत्तम	15	

1	2	3	4
सिम्रोल	1. धर्मयुग	1	
	2. आजकल	1	600 रु० लगभग
	3. नंदन	1	
	4. चंदामामा	1	

Supply of F-16 Aircrafts to Pakistan by USA

4641. DR. BAPU KALDATE :
SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK : SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention ha* been drawn to the reports that Pakistan has asked the USA to resolve by March 31, 1994 the issue of sale of F-16 Combat Aircrafts to Pakistan the supply of which was suspended in October, 1990;

(b) whether the USA is proposing to supply 71 F-16 fighter aircrafts to Pakistan as one-time exception by defeasing the entire purpose of the Pressler Amendment giving Pakistan in one sweep an effective nuclear weapons delivery system;

(c) if so, whether the delivery of this aircraft to Pakistan will create a serious imbalance in the region in so far as the effective nuclear weapons delivery system is concerned; and

(d) what effective steps are being taken by Government of India to counter his move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The US is proposing to transfer 38 F-16 aircraft and other military equipment to Pakistan by seeking a Congressional one-time waiver of the Pressler Amendment in return for a verifiable cap or Pakistan's production of fissile material.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have conveyed India's deep concern at the US proposal to trans per F-16 aircraft and other military equip ment to Pakistan. It has been emphasized that acquisition of sophisticated military equipment by Pakis:an in the past have been used only against India Government have underlined that India would be compelled to take steps to counter the enhanced threat from Pakistan in the event of the transfer of F-16s.

Bhutan King's visit to India

4642. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the king of Bhutan visited India; and

(b) if so, the issues discussed during his visit and the outcome of the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) His Majesty, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the King of Bhutan paid a state visit to India from January 4—7, 1993.

(b) His Majesty the King of Bhutan exchanged views With the President of India, the Vice-President of India and the Prime Minister of India and with other senior Indian Ministers. These discussions covered a wide range of subjects. His Majesty the King of Bhutan held discussions with Indian leaders on strengthening of relations between Bhutan and India. The King of Bhutan and Prime Minister of India covered the situation in the region and recent developments in the international relations. Discussion were characterised by close identity of views and perceptions. They also discussed matters of mutual bilateral interest and continued Indian assistance to Bhutan's 7th Five Year Plan. Both sides signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the preparation of •